

TARKOV, A.P.

Geological nature of gravity anomalies in the Amur-Sireya  
interfluve. Geol. nefiti i gaza 5 no. 2:25-29 P '61.  
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Vsesoyunnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh  
metodov razvedki.  
(Amur Valley--Gravity)

S/058/60/000/006/026/040  
A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, 1960, No. 6, p. 293, # 14914

AUTHOR: Tarkhov, B.F.

TITLE: Laboratory Unit for Measuring the Secondary Radiation <sup>γ</sup>

PERIODICAL: Nauchn. tr. Leningr. in-t tekhnoy mekhan. i optiki, 1959, No. 29,  
pp. 91-100

TEXT: <sup>γ</sup> A laboratory unit is described, which is based on utilizing the Doppler effect for measuring the secondary radiation from models with arbitrary configuration. The operational principle of the device is such that both the revolving model and the pattern ball enter periodically into the directivity diagram of the transmitting antenna. If the secondary radiation is measured in reverse direction, the reflected energy is received by the same antenna; if the secondary radiation is measured in other directions, any additional antenna is used. The oscillations from the SHF generator and the oscillations reflected by the investigated model are fed by means of a double triplet, into the detector input, in the load of which a voltage of difference frequency is obtained. The latter is amplified and fed into the recorder, that may be a pulse oscillograph ✓

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S/058/60/000/006/026/040  
A005/A001

# Laboratory Unit for Measuring the Secondary Radiation

or a registering instrument. The block-diagram, the kinematic diagram, the general view, and the theory of the system are presented and discussed. It is mentioned that the unit does not require screening, decoupling of the receiver and transmitter, and the application of highly stabilized power supply sources. It is pointed out, that the measurement error of the absolute value of the effective reflection surfaces, which is determined by the manufacturing inaccuracy of the pattern ball, the lens effect, the influence of the ball fastening system, and also by the nonlinearity of the amplifiers and recorders, does not exceed 5.4%.

N.N. Filippov

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

AUTHORS: Pivovarov, V.M., Kir'yanova, L.A., Bobovich, Ya.S. and Tarkhov, G.N. SOV/51-7-2-21/34

TITLE: Photoelectric Recording of Raman Spectra Excited with the  
 $\lambda = 5875 \text{ \AA}$  Line from a Helium Lamp (Fotoelektricheskaya registratsiya  
spektrov kombinatsionnogo rasseyaniya, возбужденных линий  
 $\lambda = 5875 \text{ \AA}$  гелиевого лампы)

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 2, pp 258-259 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A 3000 V, 0.2 A cold-cathode spiral helium lamp working under glow-discharge conditions at  $P_{He} = 2 \text{ mm Hg}$ , was employed to excite the Raman spectrum (the  $5875 \text{ \AA}$  line was used). The spectra were obtained by means of a high-speed monochromator with a diffraction grating. A photomultiplier FGU-27 was used as a receiver. This photomultiplier was sensitive to about  $7000 \text{ \AA}$  and was, therefore, able to record vibrational lines with frequencies  $\sim 1600 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . The signal from the photomultiplier was amplified and recorded using appropriate parts of a spectrometer DFS-12. Fig 1 shows the spectrum of iodoxybenzene obtained in this way. The reproducibility of the results and the

Photoelectric Recording of Raman Spectra Excited with the Helium Lamp = 5875 Å Line from a SOV/51-7-2-21/34

resolution are illustrated on the 1004-1030  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  doublet of toluene and the 999-1017  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  doublet of iodoxybenzene (Fig 2). The first doublet (Fig 2a) is completely resolved, the second (Fig 2b) is resolved to the extent of about 80%. There are 2 figures and 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet, 2 English and 1 international.

SUBMITTED: January 24, 1959

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TARKHOV, I.I.

TARKHOV, I.I., inzh.

Increase work safety in hot shops. Bezop. truda v prom. 2  
no.1:6-8 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Leningradskiy Kirovskiy zavod.  
(Industrial safety)

SOKOLOV, YE. V.; TARKHOV, N.A.

Resheniye elektrodnoho komiteta VNITO svarshchikov po voprosu o dopustimosti vneshnikh povrezhdeniy na pokrytii elektrodov. Avtog. delo No. 23, 3, 1952. Uchenyy Sekretar' Komiteta.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June, 1952, UNCLASSIFIED

TARKHOV, N.A., inzhener; MARKILOVA, L.V., inzhener; RAKHMANOV, A.D., inzhener;  
VIKENT'YEV, V.V., inzhener

Practices in the design and use of metal electrode manufacturing equipment. Svar. proizv. no.10:16-22 O'55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Opytnyy svarochnyy zavod TSentral'no nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya  
(Electrodes)



PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4099

Tarkhov, Nikolay Alekseyevich, and Aleksandr Dmitriyevich Rakhmanov

Elektrody dlya dugovoy svarki i naplavki (Electrodes for Arc Welding and Surfacing) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 63 p. (Series: Biblioteka svarshchika) 10,000 copies printed.

Editorial Board: A.Ye. Asnis, A.A. Kazimirov, B.I. Medovar, B.Ye. Paton (Resp. Ed.), and V.V. Podgayetskiy; Eds.: V.V. Mayevskiy and A.Ye. Asnis; Chief Ed. (Southern Division, Mashgiz): V.K. Serdyuk, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for welders.

COVERAGE: The booklet deals with processes taking place in manual arc welding. The main causes for the formation of defects on deposited metal and the effect of electrode coating and coating components on the quality of deposited metal are discussed. General information on modern methods of making electrodes are presented. The problem of electrode classification and selection for various

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Electrodes for Arc (Cont.)

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types of work is also discussed. No personalities are mentioned.  
There are 8 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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1. Metallurgical Processes Taking Place in Welding	4
2. Welding and Processing Properties of Electrodes	12
3. Causes of Certain Defects in Welding and Surfacing	17
4. Basic Raw Materials for Making Electrodes	23
5. Process of Manufacturing Electrodes	33
6. Classification, Characteristics, and Field of Application of Basic Types of Electrodes	38

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Electrodes for Arc (Cont.)

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Appendix

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TK 4660 .T3)

VK/pw/jb  
8-12-60

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POLOTSKIY, L.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; TARKHOV, N.A., inzh.

Vibrational mill for electrode manufacture. Svar. proizv. 12:17-20  
D '63. (MIRA 18:9)

L 36820-66 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/T/EWT(v)/EWP(t)/ETI IJF(c) JD/HM

ACC NR: AP6019429

SOURCE CODE: UR/0135/66/000/006/0024/0026

AUTHOR: Stroyev, V. S. (Engineer); Tarkhov, N. A. (Engineer); Vitman, D. V. (Engineer)ORG: Moscow Experimental Welding Plant (Moskovskiy opytный svarochnyy zavod)TITLE: Arc welding of heat resistant steels

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 6, 1966, 24-26

TOPIC TAGS: arc welding, heat resistant steel, welding electrode

ABSTRACT: An extensive table gives the chemical composition and the mechanical characteristics of 8 different steels used for electrode material in the arc welding of heat resistant steels. A series of figures gives the results of tests of metal melted with the electrodes shown in the table. A further table, based on experimental data, lists the different electrodes and makes detailed recommendations as to their most advantageous regions of application. Welded constructions requiring subsequent mechanical working to relieve internal stresses may be subjected to austenizing at a slow rate of heating (20-30°/hour) up to 425-450°C, with holding at this temperature for 2 to 4 hours, and

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UDC: 621.791.753.4:669.14.018.44

L 36820-66

ACC NR: AP6019429

then a final fast heating to 1050-1250°C and holding for 2 to 3 hours,  
with fast cooling. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 002

*me*  
Card 2/2

L 35823-66 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HM

ACC NR: AP6021799 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/012/0063/0063

INVENTOR: Medovar, B. I.; Stroyev, V. S.; Chektile, L. V.; Tarkhev,  
N. A.; Pinchuk, N. I. 40 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Electrode for welding oxidation-resistant steels. Class 21, No. 182814 [announced by the Electric Welding Institute in. Ye. O. Paton (Institut elektrosvarki)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraboty, tovarnyye znaki, no. 12, 1966, 63

TOPIC TAGS: steel, ~~metal~~ welding, oxidation, resistant steel, welding electrode  
Corrosion

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces an electrode for welding oxidation-resistant steels. The electrode coating contains 31% marble, 27% fluorspar, 6.5% manganese, 1.5% aluminum, and 14% ferrosilicon. To increase the weld resistance against carburization, hot cracking, and oxidation, 12% ferroboreon and 8% dolomite are added to the coating composition. [ND]

SUB CODE: H11, 01/SUBM DATE: 26 May 65/ATD PRESS: 5136

Card 1/1

SOV/137-57-1-472

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 1, p 62 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Smirnov, M. P., Tarkhov, N. G.

TITLE: Vacuum Method for the Sublimation of Zinc From Zinc-silver Scum  
(Vakuumnyy sposob distillyatsii tsinka iz serebristoy peny)

PERIODICAL: Byul. Tsentr. in-t inform. tsvet. metallurgii, 1956, Nr 3, pp 13-19.

ABSTRACT: The authors carried out laboratory experiments on vacuum sublimation (VS) of Zn from either dry or moist zinc-silver scum. The results of the experiments on VS of Zn from dry scum showed that the optimum temperature for the process is 1000°C; the yield of sublimated Zn is 94-98%. A decrease in temperature increases greatly the amount of dross. For VS it is desirable to have dry scum with a minimum amount of powdery fraction. The optimum particle size is 8-10 mm. The yield of zinc-free dross is 17-20% of the foam by weight. Through experimenting on VS of Zn from moist scum it was established that the optimum temperature is 900°. The extraction of Zn through sublimation is 98%, while the amount of dross is only 6-8%. In proportion,  $\leq 9\%$  Ag passes into the dross. In the case of VS from crude scum the latter requires no additional treatment,

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# Vacuum Method for the Sublimation of Zinc From Zinc-silver Scum

and the procedure of creating a good vacuum is also facilitated. A comparison of industrial shop data with the results of extended experiments is made. The best results are produced by VS from crude scum. The temperature of the process is decreased by 300 - 400° with a 30% extraction of Zn in the metallic form and a decrease in dross output. The sanitary-hygienic conditions are improved through the absence of any evolution of gas. Engineering and cost estimates for the method of VS of Zn from scum show that it is more profitable than the existing method.

L. S.

SMIRNOV, M.P.; TARKHOV, N.G.; SERGIYENKO, V.Ya.

Introducing vacuum techniques for de-zincing lead at the Chinkent  
Plant. TSvet.met. 29 no.5:19-23 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Gintsvetmet (for Smirnov, Tarkhov);
  2. Chinkentskiy svintsovyy zavod (for Sergiyenko).
- (Chinkent--Lead--Metallurgy)

1. TARKHOV, N.G.  
REZNIK, I.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; TARKHOV, N.G., inzh.; RAGULINA, A.T., inzh.

Smelting nickel agglomerate in an oxygen-enriched air blast.

Kislород 10 no.5:6-14 '57.

(MIRA 11:4)

(Nickel--Metallurgy)

SMIRNOV, M.P.; TARKHOV, N.G.; MARTYNOV, K.V.; KRAVCHENKO, P.T.

Vacuum removal of zinc from lead at "Electrosinc" plant. Bul.  
TSIIN tsvet. met. no.8:21-26 '58. (MIRA 11:6)  
(Lead--Electrometallurgy) (Vacuum metallurgy)

S/136/60/000/05/007/025  
E071/E235

AUTHORS: Smirnov, M. P., Malkin, Ya, Z., Tarkhov, N. G., and  
Serglenko, V. Ya.

TITLE: Industrial Tests of the Vacuo Method of Distilling Zinc<sup>21</sup>  
From Silvery Foam

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1960,<sup>33.</sup> Nr 5, pp 31-38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1955 on the Chimkent lead works, pilot plant tests of vacuo distillation of zinc from silvery foam (60.3% Pb, 26.3% Zn, 99.564 kg/t of noble metals, including a little gold; 0.3% Cu) were successfully completed (Ref 2). Later, an industrial plant was designed, testing of which during 1958 to 1959 is described. A sketch of the side view and the longitudinal cross-section of the vacuo furnace is shown in Fig 1 and a schematic diagram of the whole installation in Fig 2. The operating principle of the furnace is similar to vacuo-separating furnaces used in the titanium industry for distilling off magnesium and magnesium chloride from titanium sponge. During testing, the installation was somewhat modified; its final design is outlined. The capacity of the furnace  
Card 1/4 is 1.0 to 1.5 tons per charge, 2.7 to 3.6 tons per day,

S/136/60/000/05/007/025  
E071/E235

## Industrial Tests of the Vacuo Method of Distilling Zinc From Silvery Foam

the power consumption is 97 kW. At a temperature of the process of 920°C and a residual pressure in the retort of 1 to 2 mm Hg, the following results were obtained. The yield of products, %: lead 58, condensate 25, dross 12.5. The distribution of metals, %: zinc in condensate - 89.3, in dross - 8.7, in silvery lead - 2; lead and noble metals in silvery lead - 82.9 and 81.6, in dross - 11.8 and 14.1 and into condensate 5 and 4 respectively. Metal balances of some heats are given in Tables 1, 2 and 3; a comparison of the yields of products obtained by the usual and vacuo distillation is given in Table 4; a similar comparison of the chemical composition of distillation products is given in Table 5 and of the recovery of metals, in Table 6. A comparison of the results previously obtained on the pilot plant with the results obtained on the present installation is given in Table 7. It is concluded that in comparison with the usual process, the vacuo distillation has the following advantages: (a) an increase in the recovery of zinc in metal

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Industrial Tests of the Vacuo Method of Distilling Zinc From  
Silvery Foam

(20%) at the expense of producing lead and dross, with a lower zinc content, the further processing of which will involve lower losses of noble metals; (b) a decrease in the yield of dross by a factor of 1.5 and a decrease in the transfer of noble metals and lead into the dross; (c) an increase in the recovery of noble metals and lead into silvery lead; (d) an improvement in sanitary-hygienic conditions of working. The branch of Gintsvetmet for technical and economic investigations carried out a comparative evaluation of the existing, vacuo and electro-thermal (used in UKSTsK) methods of distillation of zinc from silvery foam which indicated that the vacuo method is the most economical. An order was placed with OKB Electropech and Works producing electro-thermal equipment for the design and construction of electrovacuo furnaces capable of dealing with the whole throughput of the Chimkent Works. In addition to the authors the following works personnel participated in the work:

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S/136/60/000/05/007/025  
E071/E235

Industrial Tests of the Vacuo Method of Distilling Zinc From  
Silvery Foam

S. A. Batyrbenkova, Engineer, and V. N. Prachev,  
Technician. There are 2 figures, 7 tables and 2 Soviet  
references. ✓

Card 4/4



MALKIN, Ya.Z.; SMIRNOV, M.P.; SERGIYENKO, V.Ya.; KOZHEVNIKOVA, G.I.;  
KALNIN, Ye.I.; TARKHOV, N.G.; Prinimali uchastiye: MURSAITOV, Kh.I.;  
ABDUGAPAROV, Sh.A.; BOVGUTA, I.D.; TKACHEV, S.P.; FILATOV, N.Y.;  
SVISTEL'NIKOV, A.M.; PRACHEV, V.N.; SHEYMAN, V.I.; ANTROPOV, A.D.;  
SOBOLEV, Ye.D.; POPOVA, N.T.

Industrial testing of a new continuous method of copper removal  
from crude lead. TSvet. met. 34 no.3:15-22 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Eksperimental'nyy tsekh Chimkentskogo svintsovogo zavoda (for  
Mursaitov, Abdugaparov, Bovguta, Tkachev, Filatov, Svistel'nikov,  
Prachev, Sheyman, Antropov, Sobolev, Popova).  
(Lead--Metallurgy) (Copper)

SMIRNOV, M.P.; TARKHOV, N.G.; MALKIN, Ya.Z.; SERGIYENKO, V.Ya.;  
KOZHEVNIKOVA, G.I.

Pilot plant development of a new method of copper removal from  
crude lead. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.19;432-452 '62.  
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov  
(for Smirnov, Tarkhov). 2. Chimbenskiy svintsovyy zavod (for  
Malkin, Sergiyenko, Kozhevnikova).  
(Lead—Metallurgy)

SMIRNOV, M.P.; MALKIN, Ya.Z.; SERGIYENKO, V.Ya.; TARKHOV, N.G.

Pilot plant development of a continuous method of lead softening  
in the presence of alkalis. TSvet. met. 36 no.8:43-48 Ag '63.  
(MIRA 16:9)

(Lead--Metallurgy) (Alkalis)

SMIRNOV, M.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; BIBENINA, G.A.; TARKHOV, N.G.;  
RAGULINA, A.T.

Developing a continuous method of bismuth removal from lead.  
Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.23:217-234 '65.  
(MIRA 18:12)

SMIRNOV, M.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; MALKIN, Ya.Z.; TARKHOV, N.G.;  
SERGIYENKO, V.Ya.

Developing a continuous method for the alkali softening of  
lead. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintavetmeta no.23:201-216 '65.  
(MIRA 18:12)

TARKHOV, N.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Graphic and analytical method of calculating electric drives  
with curvilinear characteristics. Trudy LIVT no.9:20-28 '60.  
(MIRA 15:3)  
(Electricity on ships) (Electric driving)

TARKHOV, V., narodnyy sud'ya (g. Zhdanov)

Public control. Mor. flot. 25 no. 12:17 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

DUBYANSKIY, V.M.; BABUSENKO, I.D.; TARKHOV, V.M.

New technological plan for mining thin coal seams using a cable  
unit. Trudy NPI 101:185-201 '60. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Coal handling machinery)



TAKKHOV, V.S.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SON/3783

Andreyev, Vladimir Aleksandrovich, Vasily Aleksandrovich Svorykin, Lev Andreyevich Konorov, Sergey Sergeyevich Len'kov, Sergey Timofeyevich Orlov, Vladimir Semenovich Soschukov, and Vladimir Spiridonovich Lazikov

Raschet i postroyeniye konturov samoleta na place (Calculation and Construction of Aircraft Contour Lines With Templates) Moscow, Ozerongiz, 1960. 490 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,200 copies printed.

Reviewers: S.S. Bekin, Engineer; Ed. (Title page): S.S. Len'kova, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. (Inside book): V.I. Tikhonov, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: N.F. Bogomolova; Tech. Ed.: V.P. Roshin; Managing Ed.: S.D. Krasil'nikov, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for designers and technicians in experimental design offices, lifting shops, and production-development sections of aviation factories. It may also be used by students of schools of higher technical education and tekhnikum specializing in aircraft construction.

COVERAGE: The book examines the principles of the lifting method of aircraft construction, the application of these principles to the design of surfaces of aircraft assemblies, and the procedures for making theoretical and constructional templates.

Card-4/14-

TARKHOV, Ye.N.

Geomagnetic field at Leningrad according to archeomagnetic data. Geomag. i aer. 3 no.4:728-733 JI-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln AN SSSR, Leningradskoye otdeleniye.

TARKHOV, Ye.N.

Some results of paleomagnetic investigations in the western part  
of the Soviet Union. Geomag. i aer. 5 no.1:134-140 Ja-F '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya  
radiovoln AN SSSR, Leningradskoye otdeleniye.

TARKHOV, Ye.N.

Rules for plotting archeomagnetic curves. Geomag. i aer. 4 no.5:  
924-927 3-0 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radio-  
voln AN SSSR, Leningradskoye otdeleniye.

Tarkhov, Ye. S. and Matsepuro, M. Ya. - "On the problem of the selection of grain-drying equipment", (Certain results of investigations of grain-drying equipment under laboratory-agricultural conditions), Izvestiya Akad. nauk BSSR, 1949, No. 2, p. 19-32.

SO: U-411, 17 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 20, 1949).

VOL'KENSHTEYN, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TARKHOVA, A.A.,  
inzhener

New photometer track. Svetotekhnika 1 no.1:19-21 F '55.  
(MIRA 8:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut  
(Photometry)

LOGUNOV, L.A.; TARKHOVA, I.P.

Dependence of the parameters of converted diodes on the admixture  
concentration in initial germanium. Radiotekh. i elektron. 9  
no.1:181-182 Ja '64.  
(MIRA 17:3)

BOGINA, S.L., red.; TARKHOVA, K.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Recommendations for operational planning in construction organizations] Rekomendatsii po operativnomu planirovaniu v stroitel'nykh organizatsiakh. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 19 p. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki stroitel'stva. (Construction industry)



TARKHOVA, M.A.; CHESHIKHINA, K.G.

Cretaceous intrusions of the central Dzhugdzhur Range. Trudy  
VAGT no.7:103-111 '61. (MIRA 14:7)  
(Dzhugdzhur Range—Rocks, Igneous)

ZLENKO, N.D.; TARKHOVA, M.A.

Problem of the unified nomenclature of effusive and vein rocks.  
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 26 no. 1: 96-98 Ja '61. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Rocks, Igneous--Nomenclature)

TARKHOVA, M. S.

Saratov Scientific Research Veterinary Experimental Station

"Testing of formalin and ammargen in piroplasmosis of horses."

SO: Veterinariia 24(3), 1947 p. 25

TARKHOVA, M.S., kand.veterinarnykh nauk

Infection of animals by a nonspecific type of the causative agent  
of tuberculosis. Sbor.nauch.rab.Sar.NIVS 4:44-45 '60. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Tuberculosis in animals)

TARKHOVA, M.S., kand.veterinarnykh nauk

Eradication of tuberculosis on livestock farms. Sbor.nauch.rab.  
Sar.NIVS 4:49-51 '60. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Tuberculosis in animals)

PERTSOVSKIY, A.I.; TARKHOVA, N.V.

Methodology for the determination of 17-oxycorticosteroids in the blood plasma. Lab. delo no.3:153-155 '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut meditsinskoy klimatologii i klimatoterapii im. I.M. Sechenova, Yalta.

Crystal structure of milarite. N. V. Belov and T. N. Tarkhova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 69, 385-388 (1959). Milarite,  $\text{KCaBeAlSi}_4\text{O}_{12}$ , is characterized by the  $\text{SiO}_4$  ratio  $\approx 2:5$ , which is the same as in the layer structures of talc and micas, but it is different in its phys. properties. From rotation diagrams:  $a = 10.43$ ;  $b = 10.85$  Å, the space group is  $P6_3/c$ , d. 2.55-2.59.

2 mols. in the elementary cell. Intensities and Patterson analysis verified the independent parameters of the structure. The coordinates are: (2)K<sup>+</sup> in  $x = 0$ ;  $y = 0$ ;  $z = 1/2$ ; (4)Ca<sup>2+</sup> in  $x = 1/4$ ;  $y = 1/4$ ;  $z = 1/4$ ; (6)Be<sup>2+</sup> and Al<sup>3+</sup> in  $x = 0$ ;  $y = 1/4$ ;  $z = 1/4$ ; (24)Si<sup>4+</sup> in  $x = 0.085$ ;  $y = 0.331$ ;  $z = 0.115$ ; (12)O<sup>2-</sup> in  $x = 0.00$ ;  $y = 0.35$ ;  $z = 0$ ; 24(OH<sup>-</sup> in  $x = 0.20$ ;  $y = 0.281$ ;  $z = 0$ ; (24)O<sup>2-</sup> in  $x = 0.11$ ;  $y = 0.47$ ;  $z = 0.18$ . Characteristic are the hexagonal ring units ( $\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{12}$ ) with distances Si - Si = 3.13 Å.; they are highly similar to those in beryl. 4 Be<sup>2+</sup> and 2 Al<sup>3+</sup> belong to every ring group. In the place of the (BeO<sub>4</sub>) octahedra in beryl, milarite has in the trigonal axis directions (CaO<sub>4</sub>) octahedra, and the horizontal diam. of the units in the structure is, therefore, wider by 11% than in beryl. Beryl and milarite are, therefore, not isomorphous, but only isostructural. While the basis projection shows the high analogy with beryl, that in the  $a$  axis direction makes evident the most characteristic difference: milarite has tetrahedral double-sheet units, with the plane of symmetry through the O ions common to both sheets. The condensation of 2 beryl radicals ( $\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{12}$ ) to that of milarite ( $\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}$ ) brings about this double sheet group, six O<sup>2-</sup> being eliminated. The K<sup>+</sup> ions in milarite occupy positions between the double sheet units, similar to their arrangement in K micas. The analogy to Ca beryl is notable. Ionic distances: Si - O = 1.58 to 1.61 Å.; Be - O = 1.65 Å.; Ca - O = 2.42 Å.; K - O = 3.04 Å. The Pauling postulates are strictly fulfilled. The structure is in agreement with the habit of the milarite, the absence of any cleavage, low  $\mu$ , and d. W. Fuess

PASHEVA, Z.P.; TARKHOVA, T.N.

Crystal structure of milarite. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 88, 807-10 '53.  
(CA 47 no.22:12139 '53) (MLRA 6:2)



TARKHOVA, T.N.

Category : USSR/Solid State Physics - Solid State Theory. Geometric  
Crystallography

E-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957 No 3680

Author : Belov, N.V., Tarkhova, T.N.

Inst : Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences USSR Gor'kiy  
University, USSR

Title : Color Symmetry Groups

Orig Pub : Kristallografiya, 1956, 1, No 1, 4-13

Abstract : Description of a new method of obtaining 46 infinite flat two-color groups of symmetry by selecting from among the 230 Fedorov groups those which produce from a single initial symmetric figure derivatives that are located only in two levels. The corresponding symmetry elements will be  $2_1$ ,  $4_2$ ,  $6_3$ , c, n, and the Bravet lattices A, B, J, F. The new derivation of 46 two-color groups is compared with others. The extension of the new principle of the derivation to groups containing symmetry elements  $3_1$ ,  $3_2$ ,  $6_1$ ,  $6_5$ ,  $6_2$ ,  $6_4$ , d, and the Bravet lattice R has made it possible to establish 15 colored Fedorov groups of symmetry. On the basis of the theory of the Bravet lattice, and explanation is given for

Card : 1/2

Category : USSR/Solid State Physics - Solid State Theory. Geometric  
Crystallography

E-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957 No 3680

the existence of non-crystallographic colored groups with 5, 7, and  
more colors for the case of the low symgonies.

Card : 2/2

TARKHOVA, T.N.

Category : USSR/Solid State Physics - Structural Crystallography

E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957 No 3703

Author : Belov, N.V., Tarkhova, T.N.

Inst : Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences USSR

Title : On Stripping Methods of Calculating the Fourier Synthesis in Structural Analysis of Crystals

Orig Pub : Kristallografiya, 1956, 1, No 1, 132-136

Abstract : The use of the complements to 100 in ordinary strips instead of negative numbers makes it possible to replace the addition and subtraction operation with addition alone. New types of strips are described, and a scheme is given for obtaining any strip with the axis divided into 60 parts, and also tables for the cosine and sine strips for  $h$  from 1 to 30 and for the amplitude 100, and which tables it is possible to obtain new strips for any amplitude.

Card : 1/1

**BELOV, N.V.; TARKHOVA, T.N.**

Nomographic calculation of structure factors. *Kristallografiia* 1  
no. 2:235-238 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Institut kristallografii Akademii nauk SSSR, Gor'kovskiy gosudarstven-  
nyy universitet.

(Crystallography) (Nomography) (Mathematics)

Category : USSR/Solid State Physics - Solid State Theory. Geometric E-2  
Crystallography

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 6502

Author : Belov, N.V., Tarkhova, T.N.

Inst : Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences, USSR

Title : On the 48-Sided Polyhedron Group.

Orig Pub : Kristallografiya, 1956, 1, No 3, 360-361

Abstract : Difficulties are involved in the determination of the product of symmetrical operations of rotary and mirror-rotary axes on obliquely-located mirror symmetry surfaces in point groups. This report proposes a simple method for finding such products, using a 48-sided polyhedron as an example. For each face of the polyhedron, the schematic diagram given for the 48-sided polyhedron shows the indices and the specific unitary operation, with which a given face is obtained from the original.

Card : 1/1

BELOV, N.V.; TARKHOVA, T.N.

Correction to the article "Color symmetry groups." Kristallografiia  
1 no.5:615 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR; Gor'kovskiy Gosudarstvennyy  
universitet im. N.I. Lobachevskogo.  
(Crystallography)

TARKHOVA, T.N.

BELOV, N.V.; TARKHOVA, T.N.

Color-group symmetry. Kristallografiia 1 no.6:619-620 (MLRA 10:5)  
'56.

1. Institut kristallografiia AN SSSR i Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy  
universitet. (Crystals--Models)

SOV/70-3-5-15/24  
CROSS-REFERENCE: 68-00513R001755010015-6  
Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755010015-6

**AUTHORS:** Belov, N.V., Belova, Ye.N. and Tarkhova, T.N.

**TITLE:** Further on the Colour Symmetry Groups (Yeshche o gruppakh tsvetnoy simmetrii)

**PERIODICAL:** Kristallogafiya, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 5, pp 618-620 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** Diagrams of the 15-colour symmetry groups which were given in Kristallografiya, 1957, Vol 2, p 21 can be improved slightly. The designation of the group  $I 4_1$  is altered to  $I 4_1(4_3)$  and its relationship to the packing of squares, each of symmetry  $P 4_1$ , is illustrated. New diagrams are given showing the symmetries of the groups  $I 4_1md$  and  $Fdd2$  better than those published previously. There are 18 figures and 5 Soviet references.

**ASSOCIATION:** Institut kristallografii AN SSSR  
(Institute of Crystallography of the Ac.Sc.USSR)

**SUBMITTED:** July 11, 1958

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24.7100

78110

SOV/70-5-1-19/30

AUTHORS: Belov, N. V., Tarkhova, T. N.

TITLE: Cayley Squares for Cubic Point Groups. Brief Communications

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1960, Vol 5, Nr 1, pp 129-134 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Cayley squares for point groups  $432$  and  $m\bar{3}$  of cubic system are compiled in a four-page table to assist theoreticians in crystallography; also simplified designations for symmetry operations used in the table are explained. A reference is made to a letter by E. Tavora (Brazil) stating that he was the first who emphasized great significance of Cayley squares in crystallography. The figures for point group  $\bar{4}3m$  can easily be obtained from the table for  $432$  by substituting  $\bar{4}$  and  $m$  for  $4$  and  $2$ , respectively. Similarly, point groups  $m\bar{3}$  and  $23$  differ only because of the occurrence of two-fold rotor in the latter instead of the rotary inverter

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Cayley Squares for Cubic Point  
Groups. Brief Communications

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of the former; consequently, the Cayley squares for the  
the latter can be derived from those of the former  
by substituting 2 for  $m$  ( $\bar{2}$ ). The relationship  
between the groups concerned is illustrated in Fig. 1.  
In any event, a rotary inverter and rotor occupy  
identical positions. Cubic crystals can have  
neither six-fold rotor nor rotary inverter. There  
is 1 figure; and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kiy State University imeni N. I. Lobachevskiy  
(Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni  
N. I. Lobachevskogo)

SUBMITTED: September 11, 1959

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Cayley Squares for cubic Point  
Groups. Brief Communications

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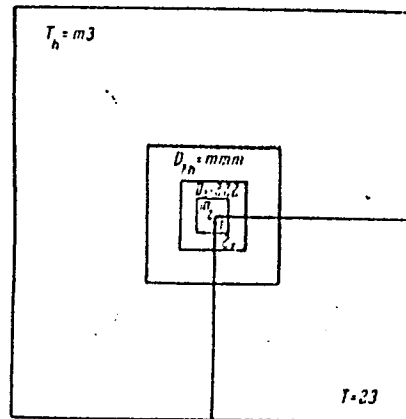


Fig. 1.

TARKHOVA, T.N.; BIYUSHKIN, V.N.; BALAKINA, L.M.

Labyrinth trap for scattered X rays. Zav.lab. 30 no.3:373-374  
'64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Gor'kovskiy issledovatel'skiy fiziko-tehnicheskii institut.

TARKHOVA, YELIZAVETA, L'VOVNA

TARKHOVA, Yelizaveta L'vovna

[Typhoid peritonitis requiring immediate surgery] Neotlozhnaya  
khirurgiya pri briushnotifoznom peritonite. M, Medgiz, 1955 114 p.  
(MLRA 8:10)

(TYPHOID FEVER) (PERITONITIS)

TARKHOVA, Yu.N.

Materials on the internal variability of the sculpin *Paracottus*  
(*Leocottus*) *kessleri* (Dybowski). *Krat.sooob.* BKNII no.3:101-115  
'62. (MIRA 16:5)

(Sculpin)

TARKHMAN, Ya.N. (Moskva)

How to show health education filmotrips. Fel'd. 1 akush. 21 no.6:  
39-41 Je '56. (MLEA 9:9)  
(MOTION PICTURES IN MEDICINE)

*Tarkhunova V.I.*  
GAYGEROV, S.S.; KHRGIAN, A.Kh., redaktor; TARKHUNOVA, V.I., redaktor;  
KRIGMAN, Yu.V., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Aerological observations on the drifting station "North Pole -  
4" in 1955-56] Aerologicheskie nabludeniia na draifuiushchei  
stantsii "Severnyi polius-4" v 1955-56 g. Moskva, Gidrometeor.  
izd-vo (Otd-nie), 1957. 44 p. (TSentral'naia aerologichesknaia  
observatoriia. Trudy, no.18). (MLRa 10:8)  
(Atmosphere) (Arctic regions)



SORKINA, A.I.; KRYLOV, Yu.M., red.; TARKHUNOVA, V.I., red.; ZARKH, I.M., tekhn. red.

[Plotting wind-field maps for seas and oceans] Postroenie kart  
vetrovykh polei dlia morei i okeanov. Moskva, Gidrometeor.  
izd-vo, 1958. 73p. (Moscow. Gosudarstvennyi okeanograficheskii  
institut. Trudy, no. 44) (MIRA 11:12)  
(Meteorology, Maritime--Charts, diagrams, etc.) (Winds)

TARKHUNOVA, V.I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 352

Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov

XX let. Tsentral'nomu institutu prognozov (Twentieth Anniversary of the Central Institute of Forecasting) Moscow, Gidrometeoizdat (Otdeleniye) 1957. 70 p. (Series: Its Trudy, vyp. 55) 1,200 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR.

Ed. (title page): Kashin, I.I.; Ed. (inside book): Tarkhunova, V.I.; Tech. Ed.: Mayorov, V.V.

PURPOSE: The collection of articles is intended for employees of the meteorological service as well as for those interested in the activities of the Central Institute of Forecasting.

COVERAGE: The collection commemorates the twentieth anniversary of the Central Institute of Forecasting and mentions the leading scientists and their fields of interest.

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· Twentieth Anniversary of the Central Institute of Forecasting (352)

TABLE OF

· CONTENTS:

Kashin, K.I. Twentieth Anniversary of the Central Institute of  
Weather Forecasting 3

The author surveys the development of scientific endeavor in the field of synoptic meteorology in connection with the twentieth anniversary of the Central Institute of Weather Forecasting (TsIP). The Institute was created in January 1936 at the Central Weather Bureau (TsBP) in Moscow. In 1943, the dynamic meteorology division was transferred from the jurisdiction of the Central Geophysical Observatory to that of the Institute of Weather forecasting. From 1938 the Institute has been engaged in research on baric topography. The following personalities are mentioned with their main fields of interest: Asknazy, A.I.; Khromov, S.P.; Klemm, I.A.; and Dyubyuk, A.F. investigated air mass movements and atmospheric circulation including front analysis; Zubyan, G.D.; Dubentsov, V.R.; Batyayeva, T.F.; Pogosyan, Kh. P.; Taborovskiy, N.L.; and Peterenko, N.V. investigated the composition of baric

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topography maps; Kuznetsov, Ye. S.; Uspenskiy, B.D.; and Vetlov, I.P. investigated changes in pressure and baric field forecasting; Morskoy, G.I.; Lebedeva, N.V.; and Orlova, Ye. N. investigated vertical air currents; Pchelko, I.G. investigated aviation meteorology; Zak, Ye. G.; Abramovich, K.G.; Gogoleva, Ye. I.; Bachurina, A.A.; Turketti, Z.L.; and Cherkasskaya, V.M. investigated cloudiness and precipitation; Kpichak, O.G.; Bugayev, V.A.; and Dzhordzio, V.A. investigated types of synoptic processes; Dmitriyeva, G.V. investigated forsts; Bel'skaya, N.N. and Tomashevich, L.V. investigated cyclones; Blinova, Ye.N. investigated hydrodynamic methods of forecasting; Mashkovich, S.A. investigated climatic conditions in the Northern Hemisphere; Musayelyan, Sh.A.; Bykov, V.V.; and Dobryshman, Ye. M. investigated the effect of topography on atmospheric processes; Luzhnaya, N.N.; Mertsalova, A.N.; Nikitina, Ye.A.; Samoylov, A.I.; and Chernova, V.F. investigated short-term weather forecasting; Pagava, S.T.; Mul'tanovskiy, B.P.; Borisova, Ye.I.; Blyumina, L.I.; Kist, M.A.; Tsepkanova, Ye. I.; and Shishkova, V.G. investigated long-term forecasting; Aristov, N.A.;

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Nekrasov, V.P.; Ped', D.A.; Khrabrov, Yu.B.; and Shtabova, A.I. investigated synoptic forecasting in general; Kats, A.L.; Kurganskaya, V.M.; and Semenov, V.G. investigated atmospheric macroprocesses; Gritsenko, M.V. (a woman) investigated forest fires and preventive forecasting; Apollov, B.A.; Bregman, G.R.; Komarov, V.D.; Nikitin, V.L.; Pivarelis, V.P.; Belinkov, S. Yu.; Gurevich, Ye. M.; Kazantsev, B.P.; Kalinin, G.P.; Kuz'min, P.P.; Makarova, T.T.; Plotrovich, V.V.; and Popov, Ye. G. investigated hydrology and hydrological forecasting; Sapozhnikov, V.I.; Zniyeva, Ye. S.; Parshin, V.N.; Salov, M.S.; Bagrov, N.A.; and Velikanov, M.A. investigated the hydrography of spring floods; Darman, Z.I.; Istoshina, O.A.; Milyukov, P.I.; Somov, N.V.; Kharshan, Sh. A.; Vazhnov, A.N.; and Podvishenskaya, N.Ya. investigated river discharge and its forecasting; Ginzburg, B.M. Komarov, V.D.; Savchenkova, Ye.I.; and Shulyakovskiy, L.G. investigated ice conditions; Somov, M.M. (one-time chief of an Antarctic expedition); Ovchinnikov, I.G. (perished in Antarctica); and Vize, V. Yu. investigated conditions in polar regions; Belinskiy, N.A.; Kalinin, G.P.; Karakash, A.I.; Ivanov, G.S.; Sauksan, Ye. M.;

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Glagoleva, M.G.; Kan, S.I.; and Tyutnev, Ya.A. investigated forecasting at sea; Shigolev, A.A.; Verigo, S.A.; Razumova, L.A.; Mastinskaya, S.B.; Kulik, M.S.; Tsuberbiller, Ye.A.; Moiseychik, V.A.; Ulanova, Ye.S.; Protserov, A.V.; and Ventskevich, G.Z. investigated agro-meteorology. Other personalities mentioned are: Skvortsov, V.N., chief of the radio-meteorological center; Shchetko, S.K., chief of the meteorological reports processing division; and Sagatovskiy, N.V., in charge of preparing the Trudy of the Central Institute of Weather Forecasting for print. Pchelko, I.G. has been in charge of the division of aviation meteorology organized at the Institute of Weather Forecasting in 1948. The division works on the improvement of meteorological services for aviation. Considerable progress was made in the field of short-term forecasting: in 1955 the percentage of correct forecasting amounted to 78 percent as against only 58 percent in 1936. There are no references.

Pchelko, I.G. Twenty Years of Scientific Research at the Institute on Developing a Methodology of Short-term and Long-term Weather Forecasting

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## Twentieth Anniversary of the Central Institute of Forecasting 352

The article relates the history and summarizes the achievements of weather forecasting in the USSR since 1930, when the Central Weather Bureau was organized in Moscow. Research in weather forecasting has been conducted by the following branches of the Institute: dynamic meteorology, synoptic meteorology, aviation meteorology, and long-term and short-term prediction. In short-term forecasting, extensive study was made of the methodology of forecasting low cloudiness and the vertical thickness of clouds and special consideration was given to the needs of aviation. Precipitation forecasting was developed during World War II and was led by Zverev, A.S., Turketti, Z.L., Bachurin, A.A., Lebedeva, N.V., Orlova, Ye.M., Cherkasskaya, V.M., Mertsalov, A.N., etc. In 1954-55 the staff of the Institute issued a manual for short-term weather predictions. Research work in long-term forecasting led by Blinova, Ye.I., Kheyfets, Ya. M., Mashkovich, S.A., Monin, A.S., Dobryshman, Ye. M., and others was less outstanding. The long-term prediction branch of the Institute worked mainly on air circulation problems and on the evolution of baric fields. Blinova, Ye. I. worked out a mathematical formula for predicting the field of pressure 10-20 hours in advance. There are no references.

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Khrabrov, Yu. B. Twenty Years of Synoptic Research at  
the Central Institute of Weather Forecasting 23

The article deals with the history of the Central Institute of Weather Forecasting, the early history of the Central Weather Bureau, and especially with the beginnings of synoptic research. In 1933 the Weather Bureau began its publication of the Yezhednevnyy sinopticheskiy byulleten (Daily Synoptic Bulletin), and two years later published the first manual on the subject. It was compiled by Khromov, S.P., under the title Vvedeniye v sinopticheskiy analiz (Introduction to Synoptic Analysis). After the Institute of Weather Forecasting was created at the Weather Bureau in 1936, the number of organizations using the weather forecasting services reached 130. In 1937 systematic work in the analysis of baric topography was begun. At that time the newly founded Institute employed 83 scientists. During World War II the Institute served the armed forces and the Daily Bulletin was published exclusively for the needs of the Soviet General Staff. Among other things, the Institute took over the task of serving the Newfoundland-Iceland-Murmansk air-route (1943) and of keeping the Soviet Navy and the

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lend-lease authorities informed of meteorological conditions. After the War the Daily Bulletin went back to servicing civilian needs and forecasting was done again on a regional basis and not for the war fronts. The Vechernyaya Moskva (Evening Moscow News), and the Posledniye izvestiya po radio (Late Radio News) began regular publication of weather reports for the Moscow area. Recently the short-term forecasting service started announcing weather conditions 15 hours in advance. The following scientists are mentioned in connection with short-term forecasting: Mertsalova, A.N.; Nikitina, Ye. A.; Cherkasskaya, V.M.; Dmitriyeva, G.V.; and Gayevskaya, O.V. Since 1952 the Central Institute of Weather Forecasting has been compiling monthly forecasts of temperature anomalies by the hydrodynamic method as elaborated by Blinova, Ye. N. Among the long-term forecasting service personnel the author mentions Borisova, Ye. I.; Borisova, L.G.; Blyumina, L.I.; Kist, M. Ya.; Kats, A.L.; Semenova, V.G.; Tsepkanova, Ye. I.; Shishkova, V.G.; and Ur'yeva, B.R. There are no references.

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Kalinin, G.P. Methods of Forecasting Water Conditions  
Developed at the Central Institute of Weather Forecasting 35

The article is devoted to the problem of hydrological prognosis in Soviet Russia. The first Soviet hydrological service was attached to the Central Weather Bureau in Moscow in 1930, with Nikitin, V.L.; Mashkevich, O.T.; Martsell, M.I.; Troitskiy, V.A.; Apollov, B.A. as the leading scientists. In 1938 a division of hydrological prognosis was organized at the State Hydrological Institute. The chief scientists were: Belinkov, S Yu.; Bregman, G.R.; Gurevich, M.I.; Voskresenskiy, K.P.; and L'vovich, M.I. As a result of their research an empirical relationship was established between hydrometeorological factors and water conditions. The following tasks were set before the hydrologists: (1) To use the water-level balance for hydrological prognosis (Apollov, B.A.) (2) To apply the isochrone method of hydrological predictions (Velikanov, M.A.) (3) To explore runoff and volume of discharge (Bernadskiy, N.M.) (4) To establish areas of

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simultaneous snow-thawing (Davydov, L.K.) (5) To compile back-ground prognoses (fonovyie prognozy). Research in these branches is still decentralized and the author of the article urges a reform. Eighty percent of long-term predictions of hydrological conditions and 90-95 percent of the short-term predictions were justified. In 1955, the following short-term prognostics were issued regularly: monthly and quarterly flow to larger hydroelectric power plants; volume of spring floods; maximum spring levels and maximum water discharge; monthly minima in navigable rivers; monthly water discharge in rivers feeding irrigation schemes, average water discharge during the final growth period in rivers feeding irrigation schemes; monthly minimum and maximum levels of the Danube; freezing of rivers and reservoirs. Today there are 1,336 hydrological stations and posts and 2,250 snow observation posts in the USSR, of which 1,300 stations supply daily telegraphic data on hydrological conditions to the Central Institute of Weather Forecasts. Over 1,000 clients are on the mailing list of the Institute, 220 of which regularly receive the hydrological bulletin. There are no references.

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Shulyakovskiy, L.G. Methods for Forecasting Ice Conditions  
on Rivers Developed at the Central Institute of Weather  
Forecasting 42

World War II provided an incentive for the organization of systematic studies of ice condition forecasting, and in 1942 the Central Institute of Weather Forecasting initiated a program of forecasting ice conditions on rivers, i.e., appearance of ice, freezing and thawing. At this stage research was supervised by Bregman, G.R., and Vangengeym, G.Ya. The article includes a survey of various methods developed since 1942. Verifications have shown that 82 to 95 percent of predictions were correct. In the field of long-term forecasting the leading scientists are: Vinogradova, N.F.; Ginzburg, B.M.; Savchenkova, Ye.I.; Piotrovich, V.V.; Konovodov, B.P. The short-term forecasting program is conducted by Chizhov, O.P.; Bulatov, S.N.; Balashova, I.V.; Busurina, V.M.; Yefremova, N.D.; and Shishkina, N. Ya. There are no references.

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Belinskiy, N.A. Methods of Marine Hydrometeorological  
Forecasting Developed at the Central Institute of Weather  
Forecasting 48

A methodology of forecasting the degree of sea turbulence was elaborated after World War II by Shuleykin, V.V.; Brovikov, I.S.; Titov, L.F.; Krylov, Yu. M., and Ivanov, A.A. Special attention was paid to conditions in the Arctic region and to the fluctuation of water levels in the estuaries of Soviet rivers. Among other things under study by the Institute are changes in the water level of the Caspian Sea and temperature and ice conditions of Soviet seas in general. The author surveys the work done in each of the aforementioned and related fields. He urges an increase in the bulk of short-term predictions and complains that the verification of predictions of ice conditions in seas still shows a high percentage of error. The author mentions his own book on marine forecasting, Morskiye gidrometeorologicheskiye informatsii i prognozy (Marine Hydrometeorological Information and Forecasting) the second of which appeared in 1956. The following scientists of the Moscow

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Hydrometeorological Institute (MGMI) are mentioned: Shuleykin, V.V., Velikanov, M.A., Sretenskiy, L.K., Kuznetsov, Ye. S., Subov, N.N., Bliznyak, Ye. V., Khromov, S.P., Apollov, B.A., and Orlov, B.P. Other hydrometeorologists mentioned are: Karakash, A.I. (Baku), Popov-Vvedenskiy, A.Ya. (White Sea), Kondrat'yev, L.L. and Kondrat'yeva, Ye. A. (ice conditions), Kalinin, G.P. of the State Hydrological Institute (GGI) working on Caspian Sea problems, Maryutin, T.P. (Arkhangel'sk), Ivanov, G.S. (Leningrad floods), Istoshin, Yu.V. (ice conditions in the Sea of Japan), Vize V. Yu. (pioneer in the prognostic of ice conditions), Nazarov, V.S. (ice conditions), Somov, M.M., Kan, S.I. (Caspian Sea and Sea of Azov), Lagutin, B.L. (Sea of Azov), Vasil'yev, K.P. (Sea of Azov), Sidel'nikova, T.M., Kalinin, G.P. (sea water levels), Tyutnev, Ya. A. (air temperature and moisture), Komarov, V.D., Mileyko, G.N. (Barents Sea), Shulyakovskiy, L.G., Sauskan, Ye. M., Nikiforov, P.P. There are no references.

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Kontorshchikov, A.S. Scientific-research in Agrometeorology at the Central Institute of Weather Forecasting, 1936-56

57

The author summarizes Soviet achievements in the field of agrometeorology and includes some history in his narrative. The fundamentals of the study of hydrometeorology for farm needs were laid down under the imperial regime. Scattered efforts were finally centralized in 1932 under the Gidrometsluzhba (Hydro-meteorological Service) in the newly founded agrohydrometeorological institute. Their work was taken over and continued by the division of agrometeorology at the Central Institute of Weather Forecasting which was founded in 1936, the twentieth anniversary of which is mentioned in the article. Studies in the field of agrometeorology are also conducted by the All-Union Institute of Crop Cultivation (Vsesoyuznyy institut rasteniyevodstva). The Institute of Weather Forecasting has recently organized extensive research into the problems of moisture and freezing of soil (led by Verigo, S.A., and Razumova, L.A.). The author describes in detail the essence of agrometeorology and phenology and work accomplished: (1) characterization of productive moisture available in the regions

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of protective afforestation (2) analysis of the process of moisture formation and the best method of predicting moisture reserves and water reserves for grain crops (3) estimation of water supply for new afforestation areas (4) agricultural hydrological forecasting of quantities and times of irrigation (5) a study of agroclimato-logical conditions in virgin lands. To promulgate the campaign, a group of agrometeorologists compiled a book on the subject, published as Agroklimaticheskiye i vodnyye resursy rayonov osvoyeniya tselinnykh i zaleznykh zemel' (Agroclimatic and Water Resources of Virgin and Fallow Lands). Other publications of recent origin mentioned in the article are: Rukovodstvo po sostavleniyu fenologicheskikh prognozov (Manual of Phenological Prognostics) and Sel'skokhozyaystvennaya meteorologiya (Agrometeorology); the latter book is by Ventskevich, G.Z. Between 1945 and 1951, the Institute of Forecasting issued annual reports on the progress of agrometeorological studies. The following scientists are mentioned: Shibilev, A.A.; Pavlova, Ye. S.; Sinel'shchikov, V.V. Protserov, A.V.; Okushko, A.A.; Mogileva, A.M.; Kontorshchikova, O.M.; Gurevich, T.V.; Fedorov, A.V.; Berezin, G.S.; Karasev, N.K.

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Mastinskaya, S.B.; Tsuberbiller, Ye.A.; Belukhina, G.V.; Polyakov, B.V.; Skvortsov, A.A.; Lorkh, A.G.; Ponomarev, B.P.; Popovskaya, O.M.; Zubarev, N.A.; Rudnev, V.M.; Shashina, Ye.I.; Ulanova, Ye. S.; Moiseychik, V.A.; Kulik, M.S.; Gulinova, N.V.; Domanina, O.V.; Kachayeva, O.L.; Kirilcheva, K.V.

Protserov, A.V. Agrometeorological Service for Agriculture  
During the Last Twenty Years 64

The author surveys the results of research aimed at the establishment of water resources for individual crops and at finding ways for increasing yields. The first agrometeorological prognostics were published in 1940. The author discusses some of the early attempts and methods used up to 1948, when a special division of farm meteorology was organized at the Central Institute of Weather Forecasting. The attention of the personnel of this new division was turned towards methodology of evaluating and predicting water resources and especially towards long-term weather forecasting. The article does not describe any of the

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recently tested methods. The Institute continues to issue its Bulletin on agrometeorology each decade (no precise title is given) and it publishes reference booklets (referred to as "spravki") on individual problems, and since 1952 also the periodical Agrometeorologicheskkiye osobennosti minuvshey dekady, which appears every 10 days and thus in a way competes with the aforementioned Bulletin. The following scientists are mentioned: Shigolev, A.A.; Aleksandrov, V.A.; Razumova, L.A.; Verigo, S.A.; Mastinskaya, S.B.; Zubarev, N.A.; Peregudov, N.V.; Selyaninov, G.T.; Koloskov, P.I.; Babushkin, L.N.; Mogileva, A.M.; Okushko, A.A.; Moiseychik, V.A.; Ulanova, Ye.S.; Petunin, I.M.; Sapozhnikova, S.A.; Savzdarg, S.F.; Kulik, M.S.; Tsuberbiller, Ye. A. There are at present some 1,000 agrometeorological stations (or posts) in the USSR. There are no references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (QC 851.M64 v.55)

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MM/ksv  
7/1/58

PROCESSED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755010015-6  
VILENSKIY, Ya.G.; GLUKHOVSKIY, B.Kh.; YUSHCHAK, A.A., nauchnyy red.;  
PERLOVSKAYA, A.D., red.; TARKHUNOVA, V.I., red.; ZARKH, I.M.,  
tekhn.red.

[Wind waves in the ocean; results of research and observational  
data on wave elements and winds in the northern part of the Atlantic  
Ocean] Vetrovye volneniye v okeane; rezul'taty issledovaniy i  
materialy nabludeniya nad elementami voln i vetrom v severnoi  
chasti Atlanticheskogo okeana. Moskva, Gidrometeor.izd-vo (otd-nie),  
1961. 102 p. (Moscow. Gosudarstvennyi okeanograficheskiy institut.  
Trudy, no.62). (MIRA 15:1)

(Atlantic Ocean--Waves)

FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755010015-6  
KIRILLOV, I. F., nauchnyy sotrudnik; RYBNIKOV, A.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik;  
NAZAROV, V.S., red.; TARKHUNOVA, V.I., red.; ZENTSOVA, T.Ye.,  
tekhn.red.

[Hydrometeorological observations on research and scouting ships  
of the "Slava" Antarctic Whaling Fleet in 1958-1959] Gidrometeoro-  
logicheskie nabludeniia na nauchno-poiskovykh sudakh AKF "Slava"  
v 1958-1959 g. Moskva, Gidrometeor. izd-vo (otdelenie), 1961.  
77 p. (Moscow. Gosudarstvennyi okeanograficheskii institut. Trudy,  
no.60) (MIRA 14:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyi okeanograficheskii institut.  
(Antarctic regions--Meteorology--Observations)  
(Antarctic regions--Oceanographic research)

PCHELKO, Ivan Grigor'yevich; TARKHUNOVA, V.I., red.; ZARKH, I.M.,  
tekhn. red.

[Aerial synoptic conditions of airplane bumping in upper  
layers of the troposphere and the low stratosphere] Aero-  
sinopticheskie uslovia bol'tanki samoletov v verkhnikh  
sloiakh troposfery i nizhnei stratosfere. Moskva, Gidro-  
meteoizdat, 1962. 92 p. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Atmospheric turbulence) (Airplanes—Stability)

TARKIEWICZ, Stanislaw

Comparative studies on peritoneal fluid and peripheral blood picture in cattle in hepatic fascioliasis. Wiadomosci parazyt., Warsz. 4 no.5-6: 439-440; Engl transl. 440-441 1958.

1. Z Katedry Chorob Wewnetrznych Wyda. Wet., WSR w Lublinie.

(DISTOMIASIS,

hepatic, blood picture, comparison with peritoneal fluid in cattle (Pol))

(CATTLE, diseases,

hepatic fascioliasis, blood picture, comparison with peritoneal fluid (Pol))

(BLOOD CELLS,

count, in hepatic fascioliasis, comparison with peritoneal fluid in cattle (Pol))

(PERITONEUM,

fluid in hepatic, fascioliasis, comparison with blood picture in cattle (Pol))

TARKIEWICZ, Stanislaw

Physico-chemical and microscopic properties of the peritoneal fluid in cattle in hepatic fascioliasis. Wiadomosci parazyt., Warsz. 4 no.5-6: 443-444; Engl. transl. 444 1958.

1. Z Katedry Chorob Wewnetrznych Wyds. Wet., WSR w Lublinie.

(PERITONEUM,

fluid in hepatic fascioliasis in cattle, physico-chem. & microscopy (Pol))

(CATTLE, diseases,

hepatic fascioliasis, peritoneal fluid in (Pol))

(DISTOMIASIS,

hepatic, peritoneal fluid physico-chem. & microscopic properties in cattle (Pol))

TARKIEWICZ, S. (Lublin)

An attempt to elaborate a method of early diagnosis of Reticulitis  
traumatica in cattle. Rocz nauk roln wet 70 no.1/4:94-95 '60.  
(EEAI 10:9)

(Cattle) (Reticulitis)



~~TARKIEWICZ, STANISLAW~~

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation:

Source: Warsaw, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol XVII, No 6, June 1961, pp 327-330

Data: "Leptospirosis in Dogs."

Authors:

TARKIEWICZ, Stanislaw, docent dr., Faculty of Internal Medicine (Katedra Chorob Wewnętrznych), Veterinary Division (Wydział Weterynaryjny) College of Agriculture (WSR--Wyższa Szkoła Rolnicza), Lublin;

Director: Prof. Zdzisław FINIK, Dr.

KRAKOWIAK, Teresa, /presumed/ Department of Anthroponosis (Zakład Antropozoonoz), Institute of Occupational Medicine and Agricultural Hygiene (Instytut Medycyny Pracy i Higieny Wsi), /location not given/; Director: Prof. Józef PARNAS, Dr.

KOZICKA, Anna

TARKIEWICZ, Stanislaw

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: Docent dr.

Affiliation: Department of Animal Internal Diseases (Katedra Chorob Wewnętrznych Zwierząt), Veterinary Division (Wydział Weterynarii), Higher Agricultural School (WSR-- Wyższa Szkoła Rolnicza) Lublin; Director: Prof. Zdzisław FINIK, dr.

~~Summary~~ Source: Warsaw, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol XVII, No 9, September 1961, pp 525-529

Data: "Further Studies on the Therapeutic Effect of Hypertonic Solution of Glucose in the Treatment of Acute Founder in the Horse"

153  
070 981643

TARKIEWICZ

- Waraw, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 18, No 3, March 1962.
1. "Lamowoscia w Cielach," Prace Weterynaryjne 19-197.
  2. "Wagosci Jazda-ow i Wzrostu 'Anteo' w the Treatment and Propagation of the Anteo Parasite in Cattle," Prace Weterynaryjne 19-197.
  3. "Wzrostu i Wzrostu Jazda-ow i Wzrostu 'Anteo' w the Treatment and Propagation of the Anteo Parasite in Cattle," Prace Weterynaryjne 19-197.
  4. "Wzrostu i Wzrostu Jazda-ow i Wzrostu 'Anteo' w the Treatment and Propagation of the Anteo Parasite in Cattle," Prace Weterynaryjne 19-197.
  5. "Wzrostu i Wzrostu Jazda-ow i Wzrostu 'Anteo' w the Treatment and Propagation of the Anteo Parasite in Cattle," Prace Weterynaryjne 19-197.
  6. "Wzrostu i Wzrostu Jazda-ow i Wzrostu 'Anteo' w the Treatment and Propagation of the Anteo Parasite in Cattle," Prace Weterynaryjne 19-197.
  7. "Wzrostu i Wzrostu Jazda-ow i Wzrostu 'Anteo' w the Treatment and Propagation of the Anteo Parasite in Cattle," Prace Weterynaryjne 19-197.

TARKO, L.M., inzhener.

The design of springs used in spring hammers. [Trudy] MVTU no.42:  
71-79 '55. (MLBA 9:5)  
(Springs (Mechanism))

**TARKO, L.M., inzhener.**

**Determining natural vibration frequency in springs used for spring  
motors. [Trudy] MVTU no.42:80-92 '55. (MLRA 9:5)  
(Springs (Mechanisms)--Vibration)**

✓  
TARKO, L.M., inzh.

Operating conditions of hydraulic control systems. Nauch.dokl.  
vys.shkoly; -ash.1 prib. no.2:85-90 '58. (MIRA 12:10)  
(Hydraulic control)

AUTHOR: Tarko, L. M. (Moscow)

SOV/24-58-8-29/37

TITLE: On the Calculation of Dynamic Errors in the Recording of  
a Variable Pressure (Ob uchete dinamicheskikh  
pogreshnostey pri registratsii peremennogo davleniya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh  
Nauk, 1958, Nr 8, pp 145-146 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In Ref 1 Charnyy has considered the effect of a channel  
linking the pressure device with the object under  
investigation on the accuracy of the device when  
recording pulsations in the pressure. An expression is  
derived, Eq.(8), p 146, in this paper which makes it  
possible to calculate, when analysing the recording of a  
variable pressure, the dynamic errors caused by wave  
processes in the connecting channel and the inertia of  
the measuring device.

There are 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: March 6, 1958

Card 1/1      1. Pressure gages--Recording devices      2. Recording devices--Errors  
                 3. Mathematics

SOV/24-59-1-22/35

AUTHOR: Tarko, L.M., (Moscow)

TITLE: ~~A Hydraulic Pulse~~ in a System with a Loaded Piston  
(O gidravlicheskom udare v sisteme s vesomym porshnem)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh  
Nauk, Energetika i Avtomatika, 1959, Nr 1, pp 124-126 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The figure shows a typical arrangement found in hydraulic servomechanisms in which the piston movement is determined by the motion of the working fluid in the cylinder; the fluid flows along pipes 1 and 2, controlled by valve 5. Equations are developed for the pressure and velocity oscillations in the system due to the sudden application of pressure; these are expressed in terms of the piston mass  $M$ , friction force  $h$ , piston area  $F$ , pipe length  $l$  and cross section  $F$ , velocity of impulse wave  $c$ , fluid mass  $m$ , velocity  $v$  and pressure  $p$ . Suffixes 1 and 2 refer to the pipes. Using non-dimensional forms, the wave equations (1) and (2) may be written and the differential equation for the movement of the piston (4). Equations (5) and (6) give the solutions of (1) and (2) in terms of the constants of Eq (11). Using a step series consisting of

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SOV/24-59-1-22/35

# A Hydraulic Pulse in a System with a Loaded Piston

exponential functions, expressions are developed for the velocity and pressure in the pipes; Eq (12) and (13) refer to pipe 1, giving conditions after the cut off of pressure, while Eq (14) and (15) govern pipe 2. Further analysis shows that the amplitude of the pressure variation in the system may exceed that in a direct pulse and that the maximum or minimum value of the pressure may be up to three times greater than the value obtained in the simpler system with a direct pulse. There are 3 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: 5th September 1958

Card 2/2

**TARKO, L.M. (Moskva)**

**Theory on transient wave processes in a hydromechanical system.**  
**Izv. AN SSSR. Utd. tekhn. nauk. Energ. i avtom. no. 5:97-103 8-0**  
**'59. (MIRA 13:1)**

**(Fluid mechanics)**

TARKO, L.M.

Elastic waves in the rods of forging hammers. Kuz.-shtan.proizv.  
1 no.6:6-10 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)  
(Forging)

TARKO, L. M., Cand. Tech Sci -- (diss) "Problems of the theory of undulatory transient processes in hydraulic presses." Moscow, 1960. 15 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner Technical College im N. E. Bauman); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 22-60, 139)